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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King, *Governor*
Patrick G. Baca, *Secretary*

HIGHLIGHTS - May 1991

...New Mexico unemployment rate fell one-tenth of a point to 7.6 percent this May, up from 6.4 percent one year ago.

...The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.6 percent in May, up from 5.1 percent in May 1990.

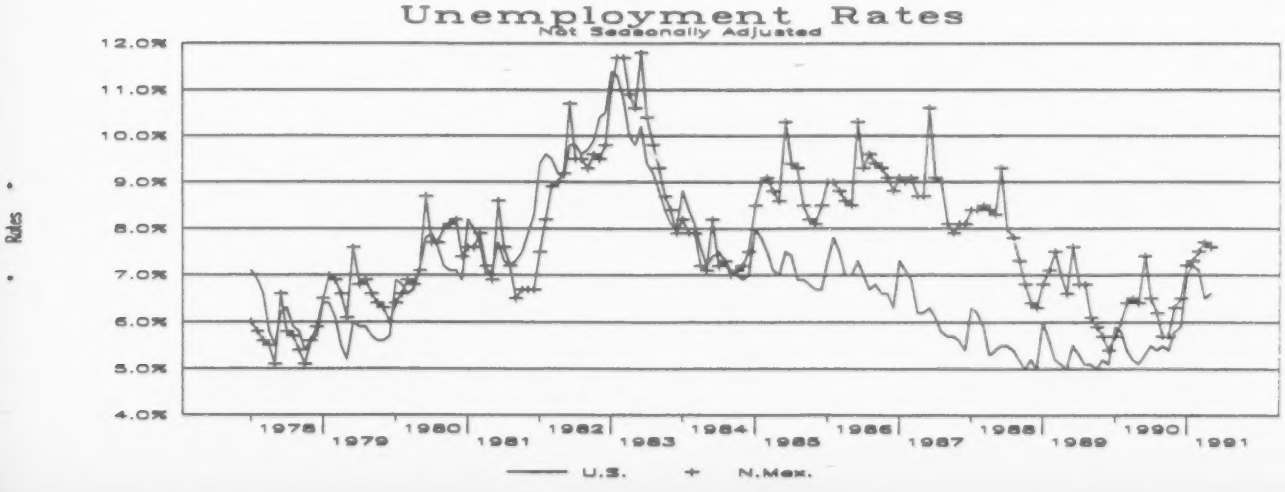
...Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 54,100 in May, up from 45,100 in May 1990 - a 20 percent increase.

...New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose modestly in May to 584,100, showing an increase of 4,600 jobs from April.

...Nonfarm employment in New Mexico is now up by 5,100 jobs from one year ago, a 0.9 percent growth rate. However, this is considerably below the three percent job growth that prevailed one year ago.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Household Data	
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary	2
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics	3
Unemployment Rate Ranking by State	4
Labor Force Estimates by County	5
Establishment Data	
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary	7
N.M., Albuq., Santa Fe MSA Tables	8
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI	11
Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rates	12
Nonfarm Empl. Index & Growth Rate Chart	13
Economic News	
National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S.	14
Unemployment Compensation Statistics	16
Area Economic Activity	17
New Mexico Occupational Job Needs	20
New Mexico Quality Control Annual Report	21
Special Article: TAA in New Mexico	22
Miscellaneous Items	
Glossary of Terms	23
Labor Service Center Directory	25



NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate fell one-tenth of a point to 7.6 percent this May, up from 6.4 percent one year ago. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.6 percent in May, up from 5.1 percent in May 1990. The level of unemployment in New Mexico has been increasing on an over-the-year basis since November 1990. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 54,100 in May, up from 45,100 in May 1990 - a 20 percent increase. The table on the facing page, which provides comparisons of resident employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates for New Mexico and the U.S., shows that while New Mexico unemployment has risen as compared to May of 1990 and 1989, the level of unemployment is still lower than that of May 1988. U.S. unemployment this May was higher than the May level in each of the last three years.

Evidence of increased joblessness over last May is also provided by N.M. Department of Labor data on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims. Unemployed New Mexicans receiving U.I. benefits were to 12,674 in May 1991, up from 10,727 in May 1990. The insured unemployed made up 23.4 percent of total unemployment in May. New claims for U.I. have continued to rise, and were 5,738 in May 1991, up from 5,572 in April 1991 and 4,759 in May 1990.

New Mexico has posted a minimal decline of only 500 persons employed or -0.1 percent since May 1990. The national decline in total employment was -1.4 percentage points, much more severe than New Mexico's. The level of total employment in New Mexico is currently 1.1 percent higher than in May of 1989 and 4.4 percent higher than in May of 1988, according to the table on the facing page. Nationally, total employment was down from both May of 1990 and May of 1989, but posted an increase over 1988.

The trend in total employment, which is measured on a residency basis, is mirrored in the nonfarm jobs figures, measured on a place-of-work basis by industry. The May 1990 to May 1991 U.S. pattern of job change by industry shows that nonfarm jobs were down in seven out of eight sectors, with only services moving up. In New Mexico over the same period, jobs in four out of eight sectors (mining, construction, trade and services) were increasing. A ranking of states by nonagricultural employment growth rate shows that New Mexico (with a 0.7 percent over-the-year change) ranked 21st out of the fifty states and the District of Columbia in April 1991. New Mexico's employment trend is showing broad-based, if modest, strength in the face of the national recession.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	May. 1991	Apr. 1991	May. 1990	Apr. 1991	May. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	712,400	703,100	703,900	+9,300	+8,500
Employment	658,300	649,000	658,800	+9,300	- 500
Unemployment	54,100	54,100	45,100	0	+9,000
Rate	7.6%	7.7%	6.4%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate rose by two-tenths of a point to 6.0 percent in May 1991, up nine-tenths of a percentage point from the May 1990 rate. Unemployed persons in Albuquerque now number 2,700 more than one year ago, an increase of 20 percent. Albuquerque's level of unemployment has been rising on an over-the year basis for eight months. In comparison, unemployment rose for twelve months on an over-the-year basis during the slowdown of 1986-87, and for twenty months during 1982-3. The rate of increase of unemployment in the Albuquerque MSA between May of 1990 and May of 1991 was close to the state rate, while Santa Fe MSA unemployment increased by 49 percent and Las Cruces MSA by 25 percent over the year. Unemployment levels over the year rose in Sandoval (+28.9 percent) and Valencia (+13 percent) counties, which adjoin the Albuquerque MSA.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are consistent with the May over-the-year unemployment increase, as the count of recipients in Albuquerque was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,460 to 4,000 (+15.6 percent). New U.I. claims in May were up 12 percent or 184 claims over May 1990.

The over-the-year change in Albuquerque total employment showed an increase for the first time in almost a year, a positive 1,900, for a 0.8 percent gain. Total employment in Albuquerque had been contracting on an over-the-year basis since August 1990. The Albuquerque industrial sectors showing over-the year increases were transportation, communications & utilities, and the services sector. The labor force in Albuquerque is increasing at a 1.7 percent rate, compared to a -0.3 percent rate of decline in April.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	May. 1991	Apr. 1991	May. 1990	Apr. 1991	May. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	270,000	263,600	265,400	+6,400	+4,600
Employment	253,800	248,300	251,900	+5,500	+1,900
Unemployment	16,200	15,300	13,500	+ 900	+2,700
Rate	6.0%	5.8%	5.1%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,700	650,000	52,700	7.5%
APR.	703,100	649,000	54,100	7.7%
MAY.	712,400	658,300	54,100	7.6%
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	9,300	9,300	0	-0.1
YEAR AGO	8,500	-500	9,000	1.2
2 YRS. AGO	15,100	7,200	7,900	1.0
3 YRS. AGO	25,300	28,000	-2,700	-0.7
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%	
YEAR AGO	1.2%	-0.1%	20.0%	
2 YRS. AGO	2.2%	1.1%	17.1%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.7%	4.4%	-4.8%	

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,011	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.	124,727	116,678	8,049	6.5%
MAY.	124,857	116,624	8,233	6.6%
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	130	-54	184	0.1
YEAR AGO	217	-1,653	1,870	1.5
2 YRS. AGO	1,661	-415	2,077	1.6
3 YRS. AGO	4,082	2,402	1,680	1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.1%	0.0%	2.3%	
YEAR AGO	0.2%	-1.4%	29.4%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.3%	-0.4%	33.7%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.4%	2.1%	25.6%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

(PREL.) APRIL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	(PREL.) APRIL 1991 RANKING	RATE
MICHIGAN	1	9.7%
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.7%
MAINE	3	8.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	4	8.3%
RHODE ISLAND	5	8.2%
MISSISSIPPI	6	7.9%
NEW MEXICO	7	7.6%
ARKANSAS	8	7.5%
DELAWARE	9	7.4%
VERMONT	9	7.4%
CALIFORNIA	9	7.4%
NEW YORK	12	7.3%
ALABAMA	12	7.3%
KENTUCKY	12	7.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	7.1%
OHIO	15	7.1%
ALASKA	17	7.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	17	7.0%
TEXAS	19	6.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	20	6.8%
MONTANA	21	6.7%
FLORIDA	22	6.6%
IDAHO	22	6.6%
ILLINIOS	24	6.5%
WASHINGTON	25	6.3%
LOUISIANA	25	6.3%
OKLAHOMA	27	6.2%
NEW JERSEY	28	6.1%
MISSOURI	29	6.0%
NEVADA	30	5.9%
INDIANA	30	5.9%
OREGON	30	5.9%
WISCONSIN	33	5.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34	5.7%
TENNESSEE	34	5.7%
MARYLAND	36	5.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	36	5.6%
VIRGINIA	38	5.4%
COLORADO	38	5.4%
WYOMING	40	5.3%
GEORGIA	41	5.2%
CONNECTICUT	41	5.2%
MINNESOTA	43	5.0%
KANSAS	44	4.7%
IOWA	44	4.7%
UTAH	46	4.6%
ARIZONA	47	4.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	3.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.4%
NEBRASKA	50	2.4%
HAWAII	51	2.3%

STATE	REVISED APRIL 1990 RANKING	RATE
ALASKA	1	8.0%
RHODE ISLAND	2	7.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	3	7.1%
MICHIGAN	4	7.0%
MISSISSIPPI	5	6.6%
IDAHO	6	6.5%
NEW MEXICO	6	6.5%
ARKANSAS	8	6.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	8	6.3%
KENTUCKY	10	6.2%
ILLINIOS	10	6.2%
ALABAMA	10	6.2%
TEXAS	13	6.0%
OHIO	14	5.6%
WYOMING	14	5.6%
LOUISIANA	14	5.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	17	5.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	17	5.5%
MINNESOTA	17	5.5%
FLORIDA	17	5.5%
COLORADO	21	5.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	21	5.4%
MONTANA	23	5.3%
OKLAHOMA	23	5.3%
CALIFORNIA	23	5.3%
INDIANA	23	5.3%
ARIZONA	23	5.3%
CONNECTICUT	28	5.2%
OREGON	29	5.1%
UTAH	30	5.0%
TENNESSEE	31	4.9%
NEVADA	32	4.8%
NEW YORK	32	4.8%
MAINE	32	4.8%
MISSOURI	35	4.7%
WASHINGTON	35	4.7%
WISCONSIN	37	4.6%
GEORGIA	38	4.5%
VERMONT	38	4.5%
NEW JERSEY	40	4.4%
DELAWARE	41	4.3%
IOWA	42	4.1%
KANSAS	42	4.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	44	4.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	45	3.9%
VIRGINIA	46	3.6%
MARYLAND	46	3.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	46	3.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	46	3.6%
HAWAII	50	2.6%
NEBRASKA	51	2.1%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY MAY 1991				REVISED APRIL 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	712,374	658,252	54,122	7.6%	703,134	649,002	54,132	7.7%	9,240	9,250	-10	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	270,056	253,815	16,241	6.0%	263,641	248,318	15,323	5.8%	6,415	5,497	918	2.4%	2.2%	6.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,808	54,859	4,949	8.3%	59,499	54,409	5,090	8.6%	309	450	-141	0.5%	0.8%	-2.8%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	71,835	68,381	3,454	4.8%	70,877	67,788	3,089	4.4%	958	593	365	1.4%	0.9%	11.8%
Catron	1,163	1,081	82	7.1%	1,302	1,054	248	19.0%	-139	27	-166	-10.7%	2.6%	-66.9%
Chaves	24,164	22,190	1,974	8.2%	23,527	22,184	1,343	5.7%	637	6	631	2.7%	0.0%	47.0%
Cibola	8,753	7,726	1,027	11.7%	8,837	7,566	1,271	14.4%	-84	160	-244	-1.0%	2.1%	-19.2%
Colfax	5,919	5,474	445	7.5%	6,082	5,423	659	10.8%	-163	51	-214	-2.7%	0.9%	-32.5%
Curry	16,629	15,310	1,319	7.9%	16,272	15,191	1,081	6.6%	357	119	238	2.2%	0.8%	22.0%
De Baca	945	853	92	9.7%	961	843	118	12.3%	-16	10	-26	-1.7%	1.2%	-22.0%
Eddy	19,958	18,365	1,593	8.0%	19,712	18,260	1,452	7.4%	246	105	141	1.2%	0.6%	9.7%
Grant	10,398	9,527	871	8.4%	10,280	9,422	858	8.3%	118	105	13	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%
Guadalupe	1,631	1,507	124	7.6%	1,701	1,497	204	12.0%	-70	10	-80	-4.1%	0.7%	-39.2%
Harding	289	273	16	5.5%	315	269	46	14.6%	-26	4	-30	-8.3%	1.5%	-65.2%
Hidalgo	2,649	2,536	113	4.3%	2,617	2,522	95	3.6%	32	14	18	1.2%	0.6%	18.9%
Lea	21,940	20,411	1,529	7.0%	21,423	20,273	1,150	5.4%	517	138	379	2.4%	0.7%	33.0%
Lincoln	6,715	6,296	419	6.2%	6,379	5,911	468	7.3%	336	385	-49	5.3%	6.5%	-10.5%
Luna	6,200	5,068	1,132	18.3%	6,381	4,950	1,431	22.4%	-181	118	-299	-2.8%	2.4%	-20.9%
McKinley	18,344	16,443	1,901	10.4%	18,129	16,070	2,059	11.4%	215	373	-158	1.2%	2.3%	-7.7%
Mora	1,239	870	369	29.8%	1,358	876	482	35.5%	-119	-6	-113	-8.8%	-0.7%	-23.4%
Otero	18,766	17,097	1,669	8.9%	18,616	16,893	1,723	9.3%	150	204	-54	0.8%	1.2%	-3.1%
Quay	4,420	4,146	274	6.2%	4,472	4,115	357	8.0%	-52	31	-83	-1.2%	0.8%	-23.2%
Rio Arriba	13,637	11,568	2,069	15.2%	14,063	11,403	2,660	18.9%	-426	165	-591	-3.0%	1.4%	-22.2%
Roosevelt	7,915	7,357	558	7.0%	7,907	7,578	329	4.2%	8	-221	229	0.1%	-2.9%	69.6%
Sandoval	31,007	28,769	2,238	7.2%	30,371	28,189	2,182	7.2%	636	580	56	2.1%	2.1%	2.6%
San Juan	36,171	32,048	4,123	11.4%	35,921	31,765	4,156	11.6%	250	283	-33	0.7%	0.9%	-0.8%
San Miguel	9,790	8,795	995	10.2%	9,972	8,833	1,139	11.4%	-182	-38	-144	-1.8%	-0.4%	-12.6%
Sierra	2,728	2,525	203	7.4%	2,738	2,543	195	7.1%	-10	-18	8	-0.4%	-0.7%	4.1%
Socorro	6,155	5,750	405	6.6%	6,084	5,646	438	7.2%	71	104	-33	1.2%	1.8%	-7.5%
Taos	10,808	8,839	1,969	18.2%	11,395	9,032	2,363	20.7%	-587	-193	-394	-5.2%	-2.1%	-16.7%
Torrance	3,940	3,643	297	7.5%	3,874	3,515	359	9.3%	66	128	-62	1.7%	3.6%	-17.3%
Union	1,973	1,807	166	8.4%	1,934	1,837	97	5.0%	39	-30	69	2.0%	-1.6%	71.1%
Valencia	16,429	14,923	1,506	9.2%	16,494	14,827	1,667	10.1%	-65	96	-161	-0.4%	0.6%	-9.7%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY MAY 1991				REVISED MAY 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	712,374	658,252	54,122	7.6%	703,895	658,820	45,075	6.4%	8,479	-568	9,047	1.2%	-0.1%	20.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	270,056	253,815	16,241	6.0%	265,356	251,905	13,451	5.1%	4,700	1,910	2,790	1.8%	0.8%	20.7%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,808	54,859	4,949	8.3%	59,241	55,291	3,950	6.7%	567	-432	999	1.0%	-0.8%	25.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	71,835	68,381	3,454	4.8%	69,786	67,468	2,318	3.3%	2,049	913	1,136	2.9%	1.4%	49.0%
Catron	1,163	1,081	82	7.1%	1,317	1,195	122	9.3%	-154	-114	-40	-11.7%	-9.5%	-32.8%
Chaves	24,164	22,190	1,974	8.2%	23,950	22,601	1,349	5.6%	214	-411	625	0.9%	-1.8%	46.3%
Cibola	8,753	7,726	1,027	11.7%	8,711	7,732	979	11.2%	42	-6	48	0.5%	-0.1%	4.9%
Colfax	5,919	5,474	445	7.5%	6,047	5,599	448	7.4%	-128	-125	-3	-2.1%	-2.2%	-0.7%
Curry	16,629	15,310	1,319	7.9%	16,602	15,517	1,085	6.5%	27	-207	234	0.2%	-1.3%	21.6%
De Baca	945	853	92	9.7%	1,061	984	77	7.3%	-116	-131	15	-10.9%	-13.3%	19.5%
Eddy	19,958	18,365	1,593	8.0%	20,181	18,744	1,437	7.1%	-223	-379	156	-1.1%	-2.0%	10.9%
Grant	10,398	9,527	871	8.4%	10,573	9,700	873	8.3%	-175	-173	-2	-1.7%	-1.8%	-0.2%
Guadalupe	1,631	1,507	124	7.6%	1,762	1,577	185	10.5%	-131	-70	-61	-7.4%	-4.4%	-33.0%
Harding	289	273	16	5.5%	411	360	51	12.4%	-122	-87	-35	-29.7%	-24.2%	-68.6%
Hidalgo	2,649	2,536	113	4.3%	2,802	2,639	163	5.8%	-153	-103	-50	-5.5%	-3.9%	-30.7%
Lea	21,940	20,411	1,529	7.0%	21,400	20,193	1,207	5.6%	540	218	322	2.5%	1.1%	26.7%
Lincoln	6,715	6,296	419	6.2%	6,806	6,438	368	5.4%	-91	-142	51	-1.3%	-2.2%	13.9%
Luna	6,200	5,068	1,132	18.3%	6,187	5,318	869	14.0%	13	-250	263	0.2%	-4.7%	30.3%
McKinley	18,344	16,443	1,901	10.4%	18,458	16,773	1,685	9.1%	-114	-330	216	-0.6%	-2.0%	12.8%
Mora	1,239	870	369	29.8%	1,286	999	287	22.3%	-47	-129	82	-3.7%	-12.9%	28.6%
Otero	18,766	17,097	1,669	8.9%	18,747	17,418	1,329	7.1%	19	-321	340	0.1%	-1.8%	25.6%
Quay	4,420	4,146	274	6.2%	4,810	4,486	324	6.7%	-390	-340	-50	-8.1%	-7.6%	-15.4%
Rio Arriba	13,637	11,568	2,069	15.2%	13,807	11,994	1,813	13.1%	-170	-426	256	-1.2%	-3.6%	14.1%
Roosevelt	7,915	7,357	558	7.0%	8,014	7,566	448	5.6%	-99	-209	110	-1.2%	-2.8%	24.6%
Sandoval	31,007	28,769	2,238	7.2%	29,147	27,411	1,736	6.0%	1,860	1,358	502	6.4%	5.0%	28.9%
San Juan	36,171	32,048	4,123	11.4%	34,974	31,612	3,362	9.6%	1,197	436	761	3.4%	1.4%	22.6%
San Miguel	9,790	8,795	995	10.2%	9,882	8,985	897	9.1%	-92	-190	98	-0.9%	-2.1%	10.9%
Sierra	2,728	2,525	203	7.4%	2,917	2,752	165	5.7%	-189	-227	38	-6.5%	-8.2%	23.0%
Socorro	6,155	5,750	405	6.6%	6,286	5,818	468	7.4%	-131	-68	-63	-2.1%	-1.2%	-13.5%
Taos	10,808	8,839	1,969	18.2%	10,693	8,774	1,919	17.9%	115	65	50	1.1%	0.7%	2.6%
Torrance	3,940	3,643	297	7.5%	3,874	3,587	287	7.4%	66	56	10	1.7%	1.6%	3.5%
Union	1,973	1,807	166	8.4%	2,152	2,062	90	4.2%	-179	-255	76	-8.3%	-12.4%	84.4%
Valencia	16,429	14,923	1,506	9.2%	16,655	15,322	1,333	8.0%	-226	-399	173	-1.4%	-2.6%	13.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Nonagricultural employment in New Mexico rose modestly in May according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly survey of employers.

In the goods producing sector, mining, construction, and manufacturing added a total of 1,100 jobs during the month. In the mining industry, oil & gas extraction was up rather strongly while food processing accounted for most of the additional manufacturing jobs. Construction usually adds jobs in the spring, and this May's increase of 700 was about normal. In the service producing sector, restaurants and lodging places, general merchandise stores, as well as federal and local government, saw seasonal job increases during the month.

Nonfarm employment in May was up by 5,100 jobs from one year ago, a 0.9 percent growth rate which is similar to rates of annual growth in the first four months of this year. However, this is considerably below the three percent job growth that prevailed one year ago.

Construction employment is now 600 higher than one year ago. Mining is also up from last year, largely as a result of increased activity in oil and gas extraction. Manufacturing is now down by 200 jobs from its 1990 level as wood products and transportation equipment are posting employment reductions. Trade and services gained employment with eating & drinking places, health, business, and education services, and hotels all showing moderate growth. Employment in government is down slightly primarily because of the decennial census activity which was underway this time last year. Transportation & public utilities (TCPU) and finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) continue to post moderate job losses.

New Mexico's employment situation, with only slow job growth overall, continues to compare favorably with the nation as whole. At the national level in May, total nonagricultural employment decreased, on an annual basis, for the fourth consecutive month. All major groups, with the exception of services, posted employment losses.

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

The Albuquerque area added 2,000 nonagricultural payroll jobs in May, according to preliminary estimates developed from the monthly survey of area employers. The increase, which occurred entirely within the private sector, is slightly greater than normal for this time of year. One reason for this increase is that services showed a slightly greater than average increase. Solid gains in business services, health services, and "all other" services combined to boost the industry total by 600 jobs over the month. Within the "all other" category, a seasonal increase in amusement and recreation provided the major share of the movement. Another reason for the increase is government, with state government education showing a less than normal decline for the April-May period and federal government turning in a larger than average gain. The largest contributor to the monthly rise was trade, with a fairly normal accrual of 900 jobs; eating & drinking places accounted for nearly half of these. Construction also behaved normally this month, contributing 400 new jobs, following a revised March-April gain of 500. Once again, manufacturing showed no over-the-month movement.

Albuquerque's total nonagricultural employment, at 248,500, now stands just above the level of a year ago, as job gains in service producing industries barely exceed job losses in goods producing industries. However, the large employment loss shown for federal government is artificial; a year ago, nine hundred temporary census enumerators were on the federal payroll. If the effects of this anomaly were eliminated, comparable year-to-year employment would show a gain of 1,000 jobs (+ 0.4%). Eating and drinking places, health services, business services, and state government continue to provide strong over-the-year growth that offsets declining employment in other industries. Construction and manufacturing are below year ago levels for the fifteenth and fourteenth consecutive months respectively. Other major job losers over the past twelve months are food stores, general merchandise stores, depository institutions (banks and savings & loan companies), and engineering and management services.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAY 1991	REVISED APR 1991	REVISED MAY 1990	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1991	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	584,100	579,500	579,000	4,600	5,100
GOODS PRODUCING	88,700	87,600	87,600	1,100	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING	495,400	491,900	491,400	3,500	4,000
MINING	16,000	15,800	15,300	200	700
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,800	9,600	9,100	200	700
CONSTRUCTION	29,900	29,200	29,300	700	600
MANUFACTURING	42,800	42,600	43,000	200	-200
DURABLE GOODS	29,600	29,500	29,500	100	100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,400	2,700	0	-300
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,500	6,500	6,200	0	300
Transportation Equipment	5,400	5,400	5,600	0	-200
Other Durable Goods	12,500	12,400	12,200	100	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,200	13,100	13,500	100	-300
Food & Kindred Products	4,000	3,900	4,000	100	0
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,600	6,800	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,700	28,700	28,900	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION	14,000	13,900	13,900	100	100
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,700	0	-200
Trucking & Warehousing	7,200	7,100	7,000	100	200
Other Transportation	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,700	14,800	15,000	-100	-300
Communication	6,300	6,300	6,400	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,400	8,500	8,600	-100	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	138,200	136,500	136,500	1,700	1,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,600	24,400	24,400	200	200
Durable Goods	14,300	14,200	14,100	100	200
Nondurable Goods	10,300	10,200	10,300	100	0
RETAIL TRADE	113,600	112,100	112,100	1,500	1,500
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,400	4,300	4,400	100	0
General Merchandise Stores	13,000	12,700	12,700	300	300
Food Stores	15,600	15,600	15,900	0	-300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,400	14,300	14,100	100	300
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,100	0	100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,600	4,500	4,500	100	100
Eating & Drinking Places	43,600	42,700	42,700	900	900
Miscellaneous Retail	12,800	12,800	12,700	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,900	26,800	26,200	100	-300
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,200	10,600	100	-300
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Real Estate	5,700	5,600	5,600	100	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,800	2,900	3,000	-100	-200
SERVICES	149,100	148,300	145,500	800	3,600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,200	11,800	12,000	400	200
Personal Services	5,500	5,700	5,400	-200	100
Business Services	22,700	22,500	22,300	200	400
Health Services	35,900	35,700	34,100	200	1,800
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100
Educational Services	6,500	6,300	6,200	200	300
Social Services	9,400	9,200	9,200	200	200
Membership Organizations	10,600	10,400	10,400	200	200
Engineering & Management Services	24,400	24,300	24,300	100	100
Other Services	17,100	17,600	16,900	-500	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	153,500	152,600	154,300	900	-800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	33,000	32,600	34,100	400	-1,100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	120,500	120,000	120,200	500	300
State Government 2/	53,600	53,600	54,000	0	-400
Universities	23,900	23,900	25,000	0	-1,100
Local Government	66,900	66,400	66,200	500	700
Schools	41,600	41,400	40,800	200	800

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM MAY 1991	REVISED APR 1991	REVISED MAY 1990	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1991	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	248,500	246,500	248,400	2,000	100
GOODS PRODUCING	33,300	32,900	34,600	400	-1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	215,200	213,600	213,800	1,600	1,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	12,700	12,300	13,300	400	-600
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,600	21,300	0	-700
Durable Goods	14,600	14,600	15,200	0	-600
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	6,100	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,900	12,800	12,700	100	200
Transportation	7,200	7,100	6,900	100	300
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,100	60,200	61,200	900	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,300	14,100	14,400	200	-100
Durable Goods	9,300	9,200	9,400	100	-100
Nondurable Goods	5,000	4,900	5,000	100	0
RETAIL TRADE	46,800	46,100	46,800	700	0
General Merchandise Stores	4,900	4,800	5,200	100	-300
Food Stores	4,900	4,900	5,300	0	-400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	19,600	19,200	18,900	400	700
Other Retail Trade	12,500	12,300	12,500	200	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,800	13,800	14,000	0	-200
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,500	0	-300
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
SERVICES	77,000	76,400	75,300	600	1,700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,700	3,700	100	100
Personal Services	2,800	3,000	2,700	-200	100
Business Services	14,500	14,300	13,900	200	600
Health Services	17,600	17,400	16,500	200	1,100
Social Services	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
Membership Organizations	3,200	3,100	3,300	100	-100
Engineering & Management Services	16,900	16,900	17,200	0	-300
Other Services	14,200	14,000	14,100	200	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50,400	50,400	50,600	0	-200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,000	13,900	14,900	100	-900
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,400	36,500	35,700	-100	700
State Government 2/	14,200	14,300	13,300	-100	900
Local Government	22,200	22,200	22,400	0	-200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM MAY 1991	REVISED APR 1991	REVISED MAY 1990	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1991	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	44,750	44,900	44,850	-150	-100
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,550	5,950	0	-400
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,200	39,350	38,900	-150	300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,100	2,100	2,300	0	-200
MANUFACTURING	3,450	3,450	3,650	0	-200
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,550	0	-50
Nondurable Goods	1,950	1,950	2,100	0	-150
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,600	1,600	1,650	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,200	9,150	0	50
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	900	900	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,300	8,300	8,250	0	50
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	1,100	0	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,250	0	-100
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,100	5,900	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,550	1,600	50	0
SERVICES	8,200	8,200	7,700	0	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,600	18,800	18,800	-200	-200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,600	4,600	4,900	0	-300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,000	14,200	13,900	-200	100
State Government	7,600	7,800	7,700	-200	-100
Local Government	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM MAY 1991	REVISED APR 1991	REVISED MAY 1990	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1991	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	61,200	60,800	60,300	400	900
GOODS PRODUCING	4,950	4,750	5,100	200	-150
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,250	56,050	55,200	200	1,050
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,000	2,900	3,200	100	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,950	1,850	1,900	100	50
Durable Goods	1,250	1,200	1,250	50	0
Nondurable Goods	700	650	650	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,050	0	-50
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	600	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	12,250	12,000	11,750	250	500
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	11,150	10,900	10,700	250	450
General Merchandise Stores	950	1,000	1,000	-50	-50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,900	4,700	4,500	200	400
Other Retail Trade	5,300	5,200	5,200	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0
SERVICES	16,200	16,300	15,900	-100	300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,200	2,100	2,100	100	100
Health Services	3,800	3,900	3,700	-100	100
Other Services	10,200	10,300	10,100	-100	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,500	24,450	24,200	50	300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,700	1,650	1,900	50	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,800	22,800	22,300	0	500
State Government 3/	18,100	18,200	17,800	-100	300
Local Government	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990
MINING	$587.61	$582.86	$570.22	45.8	45.5	45.4	12.83	12.81	12.56
CONSTRUCTION	$441.40	$432.38	$456.12	40.2	39.2	40.4	10.98	11.03	11.29
MANUFACTURING	$363.72	$371.15	$366.62	38.9	39.4	40.6	9.35	9.42	9.03
Durable Goods	$383.33	$396.73	$382.05	39.6	40.4	41.8	9.68	9.82	9.14
Nondurable Goods	$320.52	$312.38	$329.50	37.4	37.1	37.7	8.57	8.42	8.74
COMMUNICATIONS	$432.60	$436.31	$624.09	35.9	35.3	43.4	12.05	12.36	14.38
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$603.96	$628.58	$626.18	42.0	43.5	44.6	14.38	14.45	14.04
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$222.27	$219.25	$212.10	30.7	30.2	30.3	7.24	7.26	7.00
Wholesale Trade	$347.97	$346.75	$340.03	36.9	36.5	36.8	9.43	9.50	9.24
Retail Trade	$196.69	$193.34	$187.40	29.4	28.9	29.1	6.69	6.69	6.44
BANKING	$254.80	$261.22	$254.41	36.4	37.0	38.2	7.00	7.06	6.66

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990
MANUFACTURING	$390.17	$386.32	$363.10	40.6	40.2	40.3	9.61	9.61	9.01
Durable Goods	$435.12	$432.18	$397.58	42.0	42.0	41.2	10.36	10.29	9.65
Nondurable Goods	$301.64	$295.00	$289.55	37.8	36.6	38.3	7.98	8.06	7.56

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

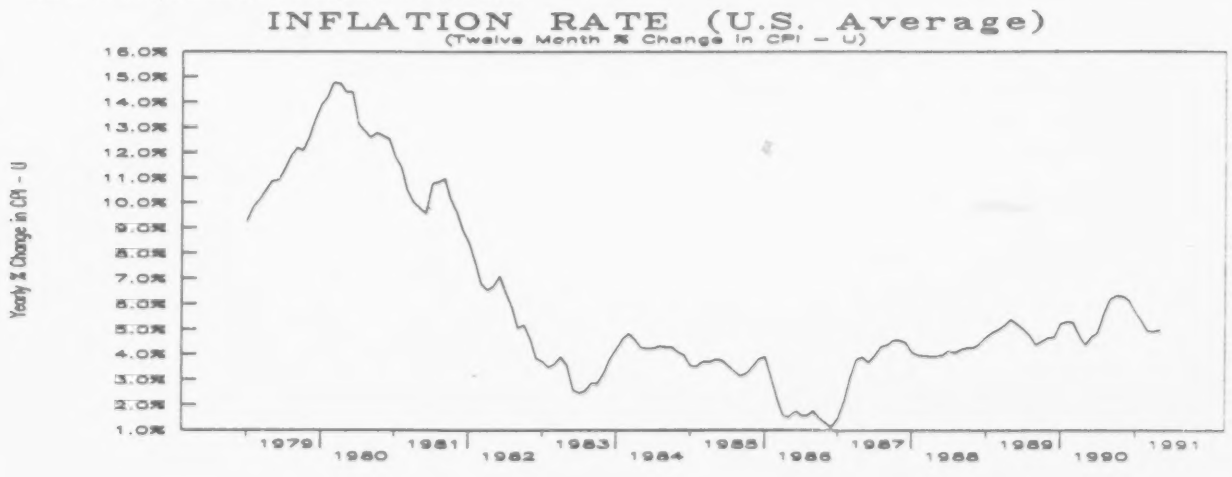
Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

				PERCENT CHANGE	
	May 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1990	Apr '91-May '91	May '90-May '91
CPI-U	135.6	135.2	129.2	0.3%	5.0%
CPI-W	133.8	133.3	127.5	0.4%	4.9%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

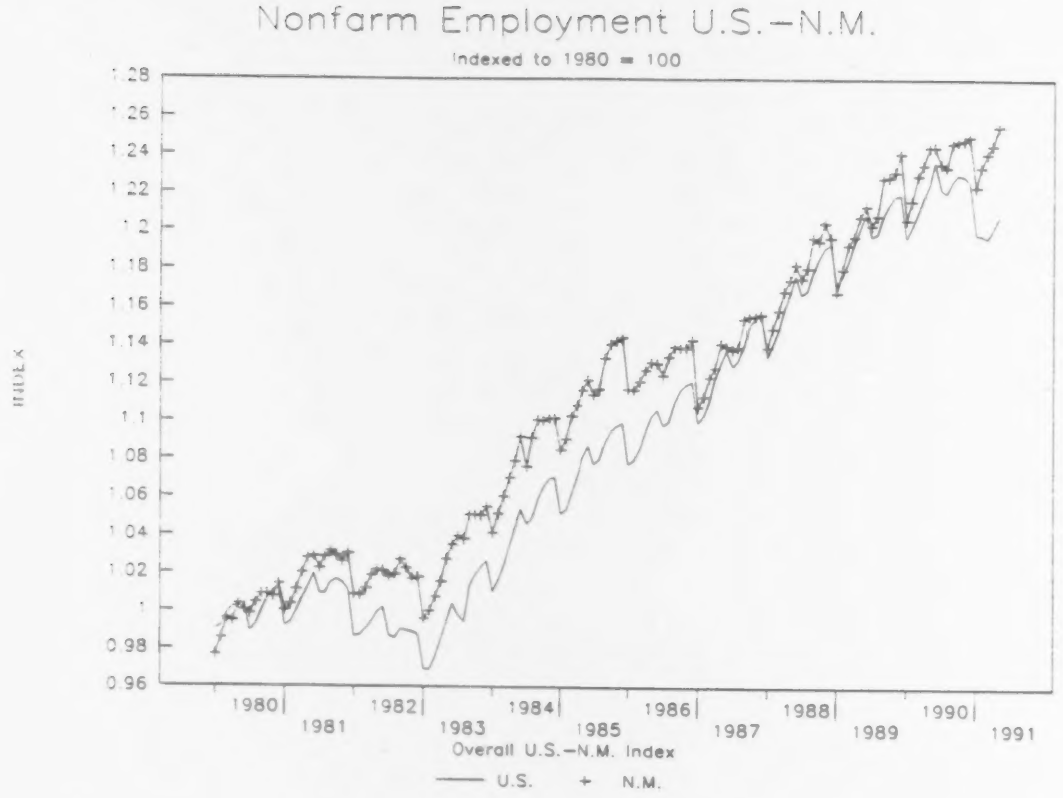


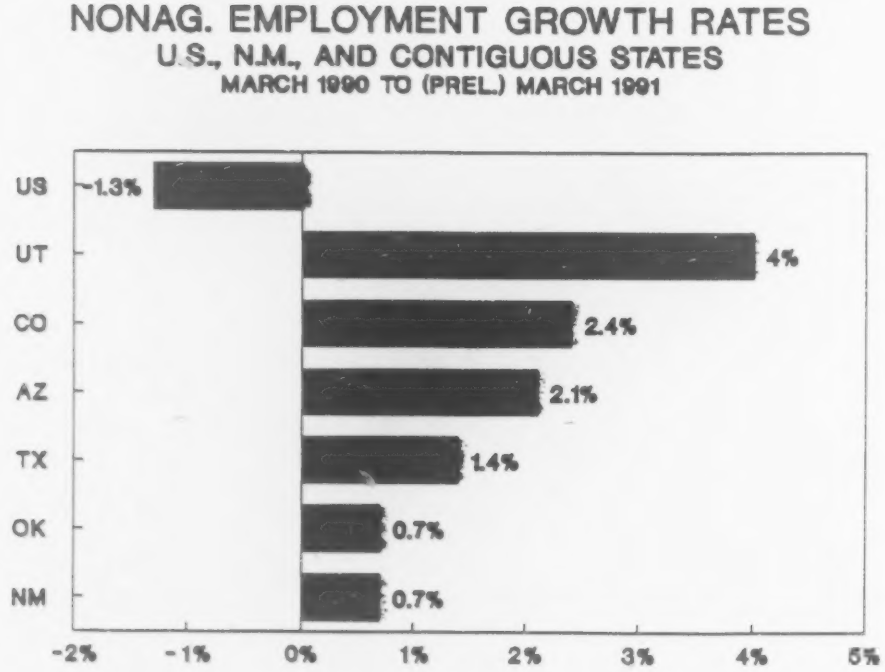
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	APRIL 1990	(PREL.) APRIL 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEBRASKA	1	726.1	760.3	34.2	4.7%
UTAH	2	715.6	744.3	28.7	4.0%
IDAHO	3	378.8	393.6	14.8	3.9%
NEVADA	4	611.9	633.3	21.4	3.5%
ARKANSAS	5	918.0	946.4	28.4	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	284.7	293.5	8.8	3.1%
WASHINGTON	7	2,127.1	2,182.8	55.7	2.6%
LOUISIANA	7	1,580.9	1,622.2	41.3	2.6%
COLORADO	9	1,503.8	1,540.3	36.5	2.4%
ARIZONA	10	1,494.9	1,526.0	31.1	2.1%
ALASKA	11	232.7	237.0	4.3	1.8%
HAWAII	12	526.0	534.9	8.9	1.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	264.1	268.3	4.2	1.6%
KENTUCKY	14	1,462.2	1,484.1	21.9	1.5%
TEXAS	15	7,018.3	7,114.5	96.2	1.4%
WYOMING	16	194.3	196.9	2.6	1.3%
IOWA	17	1,221.5	1,236.7	15.2	1.2%
KANSAS	18	1,087.1	1,099.6	12.5	1.1%
OREGON	19	1,238.8	1,250.0	11.2	0.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	1,547.1	1,559.0	11.9	0.8%
NEW MEXICO	21	574.7	579.0	4.3	0.7%
OKLAHOMA	21	1,186.5	1,195.0	8.5	0.7%
OHIO	23	4,859.9	4,890.2	30.3	0.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	24	625.6	628.9	3.3	0.5%
WISCONSIN	24	2,263.1	2,275.0	11.9	0.5%
MONTANA	24	294.2	295.7	1.5	0.5%
MISSISSIPPI	27	935.9	939.8	3.9	0.4%
ALABAMA	28	1,635.2	1,639.5	4.3	0.3%
ILLINOIS	29	5,255.7	5,267.4	11.7	0.2%
MINNESOTA	30	2,109.7	2,110.0	0.3	0.0%
CALIFORNIA	31	12,842.7	12,832.7	-10.0	-0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	31	684.7	683.8	-0.9	-0.1%
FLORIDA	33	5,414.2	5,402.7	-11.5	-0.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	34	5,165.9	5,140.4	-25.5	-0.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	34	3,122.6	3,106.3	-16.3	-0.5%
INDIANA	36	2,517.9	2,503.8	-14.1	-0.6%
MARYLAND	36	2,174.6	2,160.7	-13.9	-0.6%
TENNESSEE	38	2,191.9	2,175.1	-16.8	-0.8%
GEORGIA	38	2,979.5	2,954.5	-25.0	-0.8%
MISSOURI	40	2,345.6	2,322.1	-23.5	-1.0%
VIRGINIA	41	2,889.6	2,858.7	-30.9	-1.1%
NEW YORK	42	8,193.5	8,050.5	-143.0	-1.7%
CONNECTICUT	43	1,635.5	1,606.6	-28.9	-1.8%
NEW JERSEY	44	3,647.5	3,577.9	-69.6	-1.9%
MICHIGAN	45	3,944.6	3,843.0	-101.6	-2.6%
DELAWARE	46	346.9	336.6	-10.3	-3.0%
RHODE ISLAND	47	450.6	436.6	-14.0	-3.1%
VERMONT	48	255.2	247.0	-8.2	-3.2%
MAINE	49	530.6	505.7	-24.9	-4.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	505.7	481.0	-24.7	-4.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	2,990.9	2,842.3	-148.6	-5.0%

1/ Numbers are in thousands


Nonfarm Employment U.S.—N.M.
Indexed to 1980 = 100
INDEX
1.28
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.2
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.1
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1
0.98
0.96
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
Overall U.S.—N.M. Index
U.S.
N.M.


NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
MARCH 1990 TO (PREL.) MARCH 1991
US
UT
CO
AZ
TX
OK
NM
-1.3%
4%
2.4%
2.1%
1.4%
0.7%
0.7%
-2%
-1%
0%
1%
2%
3%
4%
5%

MONTHLY NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

May 1991

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On June 7, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that nonagricultural employment held steady in May, after declining markedly during the first four months of the year. The trend toward higher unemployment resumed its upward course, after having dropped in April. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, rose from 6.5 percent in April to 6.8 percent in May (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all workers was 5.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990 and 6.4 percent in the first quarter of 1991. The number of persons not in the labor force had increased from 63.772 million in the fourth quarter of 1990 to 64.099 million in the first quarter of 1991.

Nonfarm employment (jobs), as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, rose by 59,000 in May, as the goods-producing sector gained 19,000 jobs and the service-producing sector gained 40,000. Total civilian employment (persons employed), as measured by the survey of households, fell by 807,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey estimates the persons employed on a place of residence basis, while the survey of nonfarm businesses estimates jobs on a place of work basis.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) decreased by five-tenths of a percentage point to 61.8 percent in May. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 125.232 million, and the labor force participation rate for the civilian population, 66.1 percent, were both down over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 293,000 for a minimal 0.2 percent rise. Over the same period, the civilian noninstitutional population increased by 1.694 million or by 0.9 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is not keeping pace with growth in population.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 366,000 in May to a seasonally adjusted level of 8.640 million as the civilian worker unemployment rate rose from 6.6 to 6.9 percent. The increase in unemployment in May more than offset the April decline. Since May 1990, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 1.978 million or by 29.7 percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for May 1991 shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 6.5 percent, for women 20 and older the rate was 5.8 percent, while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was up by a percentage point to 19.1 percent.

The May unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was up by four tenths of a point to 13.0 percent while the rate for Hispanics was up seven-tenths points to 9.7 percent (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites rose by three-tenths of a point to 6.1 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 807,000 in May to 116.591 million, seasonally adjusted, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the relative strength or weakness of the demand for labor, was down by half of a point to 61.5 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, have fallen by 1,867,000 over the year or by almost 1.6 percent. The employment-to-population ratio (civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population) has fallen by one and one-half percentage points over the last year. The civilian labor force (125.232 million) was up by 293,000 or 0.24 percent over last May, while the labor force participation rate (66.1 percent) was up down three-tenths of a point over the month and down by four-tenths of a point over the year.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was down by 0.8 week over the month in May to 12.9 weeks -

it was 11.6 weeks in May of 1990. The median duration of unemployment was 6.5 week in May - this measure has increased by one and one-fifth weeks from May 1990. 2.234 million (or 26.0 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in May 1991, compared to 1.404 million and 21 percent in May 1990.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 53.6 percent in May, down by nine-tenths of a percentage point from the previous month but up by 6.2 percentage points from last May. Job losers totaled 4.657 million in May 1991, as opposed to 1.053 million job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.202 million) and new entrants (779 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 997,000 in the first quarter of 1991, an increase of 56,000 from the previous quarter and an increase of 210,000 over the past year. This increase in the estimate of discouraged workers remains consistent with the pattern of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment held steady at 108.781 million in May, following a revised April drop of 180,000. Employment declines averaged 240,000 over the first quarter of 1991. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 1.523 million or -1.38 percent since last May, with all of the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was down, by 110,000 jobs over the year. Large job losses occurred in manufacturing (-814,000), construction (-507,000) and trade (-522,000) since May 1990. The decline in manufacturing employment reversed in May, increasing 12,000, following a (revised) fall of 44,000 in April. The over-the-month movements in the durable goods industries (up 4,000 overall), with relatively slight changes in such basic industries as fabricated metal products (2,000) industrial machinery and equipment (-10,000), and electronic & other electrical equipment (-2,000), and transportation equipment (+15,000).

Construction gained 13,000 jobs in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, as opposed to a loss of 37,000 in April. Construction employment has fallen by 507,000 or by about a tenth of its jobs since May 1990. In the mining sector, there was a 6,000 job loss in May. Oil and gas extraction accounted for 3,000 of the mining job decline.

Service-producing sector employment was up by 40,000 in May, reversing the trend of the last three months. Retail trade decreased by 13,000 jobs in May, with declines in food stores and general merchandise. Retail trade employment has fallen by 389,000 over the last year. Wholesale trade had its eighth straight monthly decrease in May; employment in wholesale trade is down 133,000 since last May. Health services added another 31,000 jobs in May. Employment in business services increased by 14,000 jobs over April. Transportation also showed a small increase.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.8 percent of the civilian labor force in May, the same as in April. Job losers are now 3.7 percent of the civilian labor force (up by one-tenth of a point from the April level), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 5.5 percent (up, by one-tenth of a point from April) of the labor force 25 years of age and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 6.5 percent, up this month, from 6.3 percent last month and 6.5 percent in March. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.2 percent in May, up from 9.1 percent in April. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 9.8 percent in the first quarter of 1991, up from 8.9 in the fourth quarter and 8.3 percent in the third quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

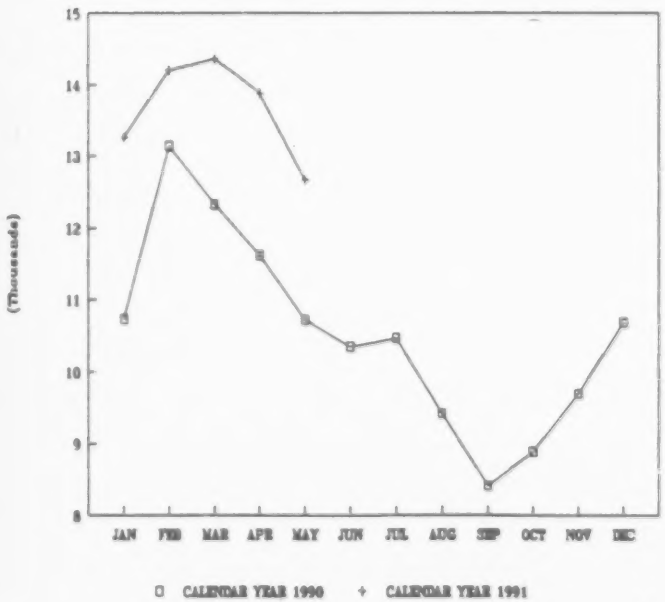
	MAY 1991	APR. 1991	MAY 1990	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,738	5,572	4,759	166	979
Continued Claims	57,978	62,060	49,261	-4,082	8,717
# Insured Unemployed *	12,674	13,883	10,727	-1,209	1,947
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.4	2.6	2.1		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,592	2,676	2,328	-84	264
Final Payments	917	880	909	37	8
Weeks Compensated	47,136	49,940	40,324	-2,804	6,812
Net Benefit Payments	$6,150,589	$6,469,584	$5,073,157	-318,995	$1,077,432
Average Weekly Check	$130.49	$129.55	$125.81	$0.94	$4.68

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Initial claims filed under the State UI program rose by 166 during May 1991, an over-the-month increase of almost 3 percent and an over-the-year increase of 20.5 percent. The number of insured unemployed per week, however, fell 8.7 percent or 1,209 claimants leading to a two-tenths-of-one-percent decline in the insured unemployment rate. In comparison to May 1990, however, the number of insured unemployed per week is up 18.2 percent or 1,947 workers and the insured unemployment rate is three-tenths-of-one-percent higher.

During May 1991, Unemployment Insurance benefit payments totalled $6.1 million, a decline of 5 percent or $319,000 from the prior month. On the other hand, benefit payments are up 21 percent or $1.1 million from May 1990 totals. The average weekly check rose almost one dollar from the prior month and almost five dollars from the prior year.

NUMBER OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED PER WEEK



	1990	1991
JAN	10,733	13,258
FEB	13,142	14,206
MAR	12,335	14,365
APR	11,627	13,883
MAY	10,727	12,674
JUN	10,353	
JUL	10,477	
AUG	9,423	
SEP	8,408	
OCT	8,890	
NOV	9,693	
DEC	10,688	

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

Two national laboratories located in New Mexico and a private company are working together to develop and produce high-temperature superconducting wire designed to carry more electrical current than possible today, according to an article in New Mexico Technology Enterprise Forum, a publication of the New Mexico Economic Development Department. **Los Alamos National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratories** and **Nuclear Metals Inc.** of Concord, Mass., entered into the partnership, and work is under way to produce wire from a ceramic powder composed of yttrium, barium, and copper oxide. The powder is produced by co-precipitation, a process patented by Sandia National Laboratories.

Shoney's Restaurants, a national restaurant chain, plans to open the first of as many as a dozen New Mexico restaurants in August. The restaurant will be built on a one and one-half acre site on the southeast corner of Louisiana and Menaul Blvds. NE in Albuquerque. A Shoney's restaurant is a 190 seat restaurant typically employing between 80 and 100 employees. New Mexico will be the 40th state in the Shoney's chain, which is headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee. Shoney's has about 800 locations nationwide.

Alamogordo Area:

By 1993, the projected net decrease in personnel strength at **Holloman Air Force Base** near Alamogordo will be 445 positions (348 military and 97 civilian). By mid-1993, Holloman will have 5,329 military personnel and 1,047 civilians employed. Almost $97 million for construction projects has been released by the Department of Defense. Most of the work is connected with moving the 37th Tactical Fighter Wing to Holloman.

Albuquerque Area

A new **Sandia National laboratories** research center will look for structural flaws in aging airplanes without ripping them apart, according to the Federal Aviation Administration. Sandia is to be given funds in July for the project, which was established as the nation's airliner fleet ages beyond its designed life span. Congress has allocated $3.4 million for the work, and the contract between the FAA and the Department of Energy, which funds Sandia, should be signed by late July.

The **University of New Mexico's Business Center** in Albuquerque has been awarded $425,000 by the Department of Commerce for a technology commercialization center. The funding, awarded by the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, will be used to rehabilitate an existing building on the UNM Albuquerque campus to house the center.

A $27.9 million **Integrated Materials Research Laboratory (IMRL)** will be built at Sandia National Laboratories to help develop new critical materials for military and industrial applications. The 140,000-square-foot building will house the advanced materials research and development functions of Sandia's Solid State Sciences and Materials and Process Sciences Directorates. Construction began in March, with completion scheduled for December 1992. The IMRL is being built on a site outside of Sandia's main secure technical area in Albuquerque to enable easier access to cooperating researchers from private industry and universities. The four-story building will house laboratories and offices for about 280 Sandia employees now working in widely scattered locations. The new building will house research and development in semiconductors, superconductors, ceramics, altered metals, dielectric metals, microsensors, optical devices and surface and interface physics and chemistry.

According to a May 18 article in the "Albuquerque Tribune", the **Martin Marietta** plant in Albuquerque has received a U.S. Postal Service contract worth $36.9 million. The company also announced that it plans to add 200 jobs over the next eighteen months. The Postal Service contract involves modifying mail-sorting machines to improve their efficiency. A company spokesman said that the additional 200 jobs amount to a 66 percent increase from its current workforce of 300 employees. The company's current payroll is an estimated $45 million.

Honeywell has announced that it will lay off about ten percent of the 2,500 workers in the company's Defense Avionics Division by the end of 1991. The Defense Avionics Division has employees in Albuquerque and Phoenix. Honeywell has not determined how many of these jobs will be lost at the Albuquerque facility (where 2,300 are employed) and how many will be lost in Phoenix (with 200 employees). Honeywell's defense avionics plant in Albuquerque manufactures electronic command and control systems for military aircraft.

Tecomet, a wholly owned subsidiary of Therma Electron Corp., has acquired Seeley Enterprises Inc. of Albuquerque. Seeley manufactures components with aircraft engine and aerospace applications, primarily for commercial airlines. Tecomet will keep Seeley's 140 full-time employees at the company's plant in north Albuquerque.

Construction has begun on a new Northeast Medical Center for **FHP Medical Care** at the corner of Montgomery Blvd. and General Chennault NE. in Albuquerque which

will replace FHP of New Mexico's facility presently located at 7510 Montgomery NE. The center is scheduled to open later this year and will be the health-maintenance organization's fourth and largest center in Albuquerque. The center will include a clinic, pharmacy, optical boutique, 24 examination rooms, a laboratory and X-ray services.

New Mexico's banks earned $14 million in the first three months of 1991, down 22 percent from the $18 million in profits reported in the first quarter of 1990, according to figures released by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. in mid-June. New Mexico was one of 31 states reporting lower banking profits in the first quarter of 1991 compared to the first quarter of 1990.

Presbyterian Health Care Services has begun construction on a 12,000-square-foot family health care facility at 5550 Wyoming Blvd. NE in Albuquerque. The center, which will be the third such facility in the Albuquerque area, is scheduled to open in the fall of this year. Three additional centers are in the planning stages for Rio Rancho and the far Northeast Heights in Albuquerque.

Kraft Foodservice Inc. announced in early June that it plans to open a distribution center in Albuquerque this fall to provide food and equipment to food-service operators throughout new Mexico and southern Colorado. The distribution center is expected to employ up to 50 people when it becomes fully operational at he end of 1991. The workers will include warehouse workers, truck drivers, clerical and office staff. The distribution center will be located in a 120,000-square-foot building at Second Street and Montano Road NW.

The $5.5 million fourth phase of the **La Vida Llena LifeCare Retirement Community** is under construction near Montgomery and Morris in northeast Albuquerque. The project includes 14 town homes and a commons complex.

The **Beach** water park in Albuquerque opened in mid-May under new management. The managers say that they have hired 120 employees and spent more than $200,000 to open the park with most of the expenditure going to renovate or replace old equipment.

Bergen Brunswig Drug Co. announced in mid-May that it will build a 51,500-square-foot distribution center in the New Mexico Business Tech Center in Rio Rancho. Construction is expected to begin immediately. Company officials said that the center will employ 40 to 50 employees initially, with up to 100 employees when fully operational in 1992. The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bergen Brunswig Corp., one of the country's largest distributors of pharmaceutical products. The California-based company has a smaller facility already operating in Albuquerque.

RB Furniture's Albuquerque business will close later this summer due to the cost and time involved in shipping furniture from the company's Arizona warehouse, according to a spokesman for RB. RB Furniture has been in Albuquerque for eleven years. The local store's dozen employees have been offered jobs by some of the Irvine, California-based company's 50 other locations in five other states. The Albuquerque store is the furthest location of the eight regional stores served by the company's Phoenix warehouse, making shipping too costly and time consuming.

According to an article in the **New Mexico Daily Lobo** dated June 6, 1991, US West has given a $280,000 grant to two University of New Mexico-sponsored community programs that aid low income and minority children and families. The grant, which will be distributed over a three-year period, will be used to expand two UNM Maternity and Infant Care programs.

Four Albuquerque properties owned by the **Resolution Trust Corp.** sold in the first week of June. The properties and prices were: Menaul Auto Center, for $718,000; Atrium North office building, $395,000; Plaza San Luis office building, $201,000; and an office building at 730 San Mateo SE for $70,000.

KLUZ-Channel 41, New Mexico's largest Spanish-language television station, laid off nine full-time and nine part-time employees in early June. The employees affected will receive severance pay, and the company will pay their insurance premiums through the end of July. The station's staff will now consist of twenty-nine full-time and two part-time employees.

Clovis Area:

The U.S. Senate Appropriations committee has approved funding for the construction of 350 additional housing units at Cannon Air Force Base. The base is expected to receive an additional 1,100 military personnel and increased aircraft by 1993.

Cuba Area:

The **Duke City Lumber Co.** sawmill in Cuba reopened at the end of May, six weeks after tight supplies of logs forced its closure and the layoff of nearly fifty workers. Returning workers told reporters that no one found better full-time work in the area.

Grants Area:

Chevron Resources Co.'s Mount Taylor Mine is being purchased by General Atomics, a San Diego company. The Mount Taylor Mine was New Mexico's last active conventional uranium operation when it was closed in 1990. The purchasing company has no immediate plans to reopen the mine. A General Atomics spokesman stated that the company plans to hold the mine in a standby position until the uranium market improves. New Mexico had 55 producing uranium mines with 7,000 employees in the late 1970's. The mines began closing as uranium prices fell.

Las Cruces Area:

According to an article in the **Sunday Albuquerque Journal** of June 9, 1991, officials at the New Mexico State University (NMSU) Agriculture Department concur with the results of a federal study that states that increased demand for qualified agriculture graduates is expected to continue through 1995. According to NMSU's director of agricultural information, job opportunities are at an all-time high, but qualified graduates are in short supply. A study conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture found that nearly 48,000 agricultural job opportunities are expected yearly through 1995, but also found that agricultural schools will turn out only 43,500 graduates a year. The number of NMSU agricultural majors bottomed out in 1988 with only 897 majors, while most recent figures show a 21 percent increase, with 1,087 students majoring in an agricultural field. Most of the increase is due to increases in the "non-traditional" hospitality and tourism major within the overall agricultural field. NMSU graduated 168 agricultural students this spring.

Los Alamos Area:

Los Alamos National Laboratory has entered into a contract making the Laboratory one of three institutions participating in the new national High Magnetic Field laboratory. A consortium consisting of Los Alamos, Florida State University and the University of Florida was selected by the national Science Foundation to operate the new laboratory. Los Alamos will be responsible for research in pulsed fields - high intensity magnetic fields that last for only a fraction of a second. The Florida universities will concentrate on sustained intense fields. Strong magnetic fields have several important applications, the most familiar being magnetic resonance imaging, the basis for the "CAT scan" technique used for examining the interior of the human body without surgery.

Lovington Area:

An **ALCO Discount Store** will be opening soon in Lovington, according to an announcement made by the Duckwall-ALCO Company of Abilene, Kansas. The store will be located in the former Bargain Time building. Remodeling of the 40,000-square-foot building is now underway. A tentative opening date in early August has been set, but the date depends on the progress of the remodeling. The store will employ about 40 people.

Mora County Area:

The **Mora National Fish Hatchery and Technology Center** will be funded and managed entirely by the federal government, without state support as originally planned. The U.S. Congress has contributed $4 million to conduct a feasibility study and acquire land and water rights. Plans call for the hatchery to help the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service meet fish-stocking needs in the Southwest and also allow research into recycling water in fish production.

Portales Area:

Building permits in Portales dropped both by number and value in April 1991, compared to figures in April 1990. In April 1990, 37 permits were issued for work valued at $475,770. In April 1991, 31 permits with a total value of $243,106 were issued.

Giant Industries Inc. announced in mid-June that it has bought an ethanol processing plant in Portales. A Giant spokesperson said that the plant was purchased from a group that had foreclosed on the facility. The plant has the capacity to produce 13.5 million gallons of ethanol and 44,000 tons of protein enriched cattle feed annually, along with beverage quality carbon dioxide as a by-product. The plant ranks 11th nationally in total ethanol capacity and is the largest plant in the southwest. The plant will provide Giant with a secure source of oxygenates to manufacture reformulated gasolines mandated by the 1990 Clean Air Act. Giant Industries is primarily a refiner and marketer of petroleum products, supported by crude oil and natural gas exploration and production.

Roswell Area:

The conversion of **First Interstate Bank-Roswell** into **United New Mexico Bank at Roswell** will be complete by June 24, according to United New Mexico bank officials. Twenty-four First Interstate employees in Roswell have accepted jobs at United New Mexico Bank. Eight First Interstate employees will lose their jobs by the time the consolidation is complete. Statewide, United New Mexico will take on 228 First Interstate employees. More than 160 employees have left First Interstate since the acquisition was announced late last year. On May 15, United became the owner of three First Interstate banks in Roswell, Albuquerque and Hobbs. The bank in Hobbs and its branch in Lovington were subsequently sold so that United New Mexico would not exceed federal market share guidelines.

Transportation Manufacturing Corp. in Roswell has laid off almost 800 workers by early June. The bus manufacturer had announced earlier this year that it would lay off 800 employees from its work force of 2,263. About 110 temporary employees were also released.

Santa Fe Area:

Vivigen Inc., one of the nation's largest genetic testing laboratories, reported first-quarter earnings of $440,000, a 54 percent increase over the first quarter of 1990. Vivigen experienced a slow 1990 that resulted in a 28 percent earnings drop from 1989.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	CLERK, GENERAL
NURSE, REGISTERED	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
PLUMBER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL COUNSELOR	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
BILINGUAL TEACHER	HOME HEALTH AIDE
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
LIBRARIAN	NURSE PRACTITIONER
PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELOR	PHYSICIAN
READING TEACHER	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	REGISTERED NURSE
THERAPIST (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	SOCIAL WORKER
	THERAPIST (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	ASSEMBLER
BOOKKEEPER	CARPENTER
COLLECTOR	CASHIER
DENTAL HYGENIST	CLERK, GENERAL
ENGINEER, DISTRIBUTION	CONSTRUCTION LABORER
ENGINEER, ELECTRICAL	COUNTER ATTENDANT
ENGINEER, ELECTRONIC	CUSTODIAN
ENGINEER, PROCESS	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST	OFFICE MANAGER
LEGAL SECRETARY	POLICE CADET
LINE MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN	RECEPTIONIST
NURSE, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	SALES CLERK
NURSE, PSYCHIATRIC	SALESPERSON, ADVERTISING
RESPIRATORY THERAPIST	SECRETARY
SALES AGENT (INSURANCE)	STOCKER
SOCIAL WORKER	TEACHER (ART, BUSINESS, HOME ECONOMICS, SOCIAL STUDIES)
TAX ACCOUNT AUDITOR	WAITER/WAITRESS
WAITER/WAITRESS, COCKTAIL	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	CLERK
CLEANER/HOUSEKEEPER	CONSTRUCTION LABORER
ELECTRICAL TECHNICIAN	COOK
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	COURTESY CLERK
PLUMBER	
WELDER	

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTO MECHANIC	COMMERCIAL CLEANER
COOK	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	COUNTER ATTENDANT
NURSE, REGISTERED	SALES CLERK
PLASTERER	SECRETARY
UPHOLSTERER	

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
YARD WORKER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CLERK, GENERAL
SURVEY WORKER	CASHIER-CHECKER
CLERK, GENERAL	SECRETARY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	CASHIER II
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTIT.	CARPENTER
PARIMUTUEL-TICKET CASHIER	OPERATING ENGINEER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
JANITOR	MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1985-1995: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDES	SALESPERSONS, RETAIL
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	GENERAL MANAGERS
ELEC. SEMICONDUCTOR PROC.	CASHIERS
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVERS
ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLERS	SECRETARIES
FINANCIAL SERVICE SALES	GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS
LEGAL SECRETARIES	JANITORS AND CLEANERS
CHEMICAL PLANT OPERATORS	WAITERS AND WAITRESSES
ARCHITECTS	BOOKKEEPING AND ACCTG CLERKS
NURSING AIDES	TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 1995," NMDOL, August 1988.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) PROGRAM
QUALITY CONTROL ANNUAL REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 1990

The New Mexico Department of Labor administers the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Quality Control Program which reviews the accuracy and integrity of UI benefit payments. This is accomplished through an audit of randomly selected UI payments. All aspects of a claimant's eligibility to receive UI benefits are reviewed.

The data for calendar year 1990 is presented below. The overpayment rate dropped from 10.2% in 1989 to 9.2% in 1990. This reveals that for the second consecutive year the overpayment rate has improved. This downward trend reflects the commitment of the Department to reduce overpayments. The majority of UI benefits overpayments are attributed to the claimant's failure to engage in an active search for employment and not reporting earnings while receiving UI benefits.

Totals Dollars Paid in Population	$53,139,24
Sample Size	400

	Percentage of Dollars	95% Confidence Interval (+/-)
Proper Payments	90.8%	2.8%
Overpayments	9.2%	2.8%
	100.0%	
Underpayments	0.8%	0.6%

Claimants failing to conduct required work search were given formal warnings and no overpayment was established. The proper payment rate would be lower and the overpayment rate would be higher if these cases were counted as erroneous payments.

Supplemental Data
Calendar Year 1990

Responsibility for Overpayments (Percent of Dollars Overpaid)

Claimant Only	58.1%
Agency Only	18.9%
Claimant + Agency	15.7%
Claimant + Employer	6.3%
1 Employer Only	0.8%
Employer + Agency	0.2%

Cause for Overpayments (Percent of Dollars Overpaid)

Work Search Issues	41.2%
Separation Issues	27.1%
Benefit Year Earnings Issues	19.8%
Base Period Wage Issues	7.7%
Eligibility Issues Excluding Work Search	4.1%
Other Issues	0.1%

Trade Adjustment Assistance in New Mexico

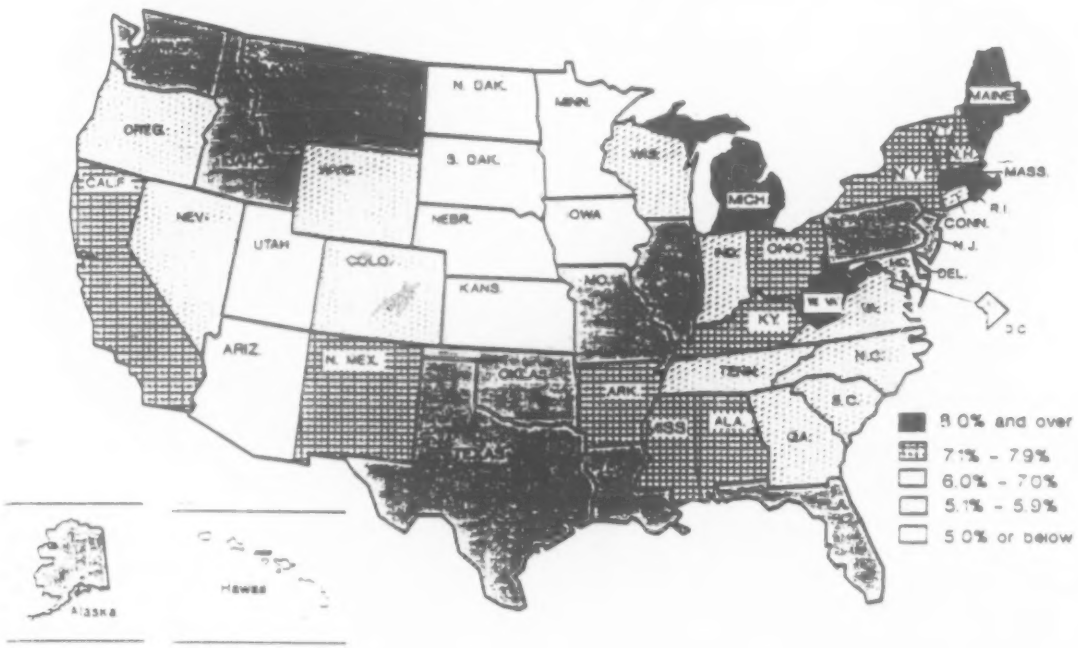
The Trade Act of 1974, as amended in 1981, established a training and benefits program whereby workers whose employment is adversely affected by increases in imports can apply for federal help. Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA). TAA is a group of training and reemployment services that help displaced workers prepare for and obtain suitable employment. In addition to TAA services, those individuals who have exhausted their entitlement to unemployment insurance benefits may be eligible for 26 weeks of Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA). TRA benefits are available if the claimant is enrolled in an approved training program and the person's last employer has been certified by the Labor Department.

During 1990, New Mexican workers eligible under the Trade Act program came primarily from the oil & gas, heavy construction, and semiconductor manufacturing industries located in Lea, San Juan, and Bernalillo counties. The occupations of these workers included rotary drillers, casers, road roller operators, electronic technicians, wafer fabrication operators, electronic supervisors, and engineers.

As knowledge of the Trade Act program spreads, more displaced workers are applying for assistance. In 1990, for example, 140 applicants were enrolled in training programs compared to 73 applicants in 1989. Furthermore, TRA benefits were paid to 51 individuals and totaled $184,000 in 1990 compared to 58 claimants and $175,700 paid in 1989. Ideally, TRA monetary and training benefits will enable the unemployed to acquire new marketable skills. For information on TAA or TRA contact your local State Employment Service Office, as given on the last page of the Labor Market Review.

Unemployment rates by state, April 1991

(U.S. average = 6.5 percent)



A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	JEANNE MONTES (acting)	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	JOE R. MARTINEZ	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	GARRY ENOX	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.